



THE BELL-TONE. FLOTTING. CLARIFICATION.

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# LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1830.

## ILLUSTRATIVE MEMOIR OF THE MOST NOBLE, LOUISA CATHERINE, MARCHIONESS OF CARMARTHEN.

THE Most Noble Louisa Catherine, Marchioness of Carmarthen, sister of the Marchioness Wellesley, of whom we had some time since the honour of presenting a portrait, with an illustrative memoir,\* is the third daughter of Richard Caton, Esq., of Maryland, one of the United States of America. Her ladyship was first married, very early in life, to Sir Felton Elwell Bathurst Hervey, of Lainston, in the county of Hants, Bart., Colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons; an officer of distinguished merit in the Peninsular campaigns, and military secretary to the Duke of Wellington, at Paris, during the occupation of that city by the allied army.†

\* *Vide LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE*, vol. ix. page 47.

† Sir Felton Hervey's grandfather was the Hon. Felton Hervey, eighth son of John, first Earl of Bristol, by his second Countess, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Felton, of Playford, in the county of Suffolk, Bart. By his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Solomon Ashley, Esq., and relict of Charles Pitfield, Esq., he left a son,

Felton Lionel Hervey, Esq. This gentleman married Selina, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Elwell, Bart., by his lady, Selina, daughter of Peter Bathurst, Esq., and widow of the Earl of Ranelagh. His eldest son and successor was

Sir Felton died in 1819, two years after his marriage; Lady Hervey was united, in May, 1828, to the Most Noble, Francis Godolphin d'Arcy, Marquess of Carmarthen, eldest son of his Grace, George William Frederick Osborne, Duke of Leeds, &c.

Of the Osborne family, the early history is exceedingly curious, and not less interesting. At a remote period, the Osbornes were seated at Ashford, in the county of Kent. In the 12th of Henry VI. (1433) John Osborne, of Canterbury,

Felton Elwell Hervey, Esq., who married, as related in the text, Miss Louisa Catherine Caton, now Marchioness of Carmarthen. Colonel Hervey assumed, by royal permission, in 1801, the surname and arms of Bathurst, in addition to those of his own family; and, on the 3d of October, 1818, the year after his marriage, he was created a Baronet, with remainder to his brother, Frederick Anne Hervey, Esq. Sir Felton died without issue, on the 24th of September, 1819, and the title descended, according to the limitation of the patent, to

Sir Frederick Anne Hervey, who also assumed, by royal license, the surname of Bathurst. He married Jane, daughter of — Hutchinson, Esq. Dying on the 20th of September, 1824, he was succeeded by his son,

Sir Frederick Bathurst Hervey, the present Baronet.

gent., was returned in the list of Kentish gentry, who had sworn to the observance of the laws then enacted. "Sir Edward Osborne," we are told by the quaint author of *The Chronicles of London Bridge*, "was the son of Richard Osborne, of Ashford, in Kent, a person certainly in a most respectable situation in life, if not immediately of gentilitial dignity. He became Sheriff of London, in 1575, and Lord Mayor in 1583-84, the 25th of Queen Elizabeth, when he received the honour of knighthood at Westminster."

It is of this Sir Edward Osborne, the founder of the ducal family of Leeds, that we must first speak; and we are not aware that we can relate his singular history in more "set terms," or with more striking effect, than as it is recorded, after much research, in the work to which we have just alluded—*The Chronicles of London Bridge*. We transcribe, therefore, the following passage:—

I have next to speak of an event occurring on London Bridge, in 1536, which is probably better known and more often related, than most other portions of its history; I allude, as you will guess, to the anecdote of Edward Osborne leaping into the Thames, from the window of one of the bridge houses, to rescue his master's daughter. The particulars of this circumstance are given by Stow, in his "*Survey*," volume ii. page 226, in the list of Lords Mayors of London; when having arrived at the year 1559, and the mayoralty of Sir William Hewet, a cloth worker, he farther speaks of him as follows:—"This Mayor was a merchant, possessed of a great estate, of £6,000 per annum; and was said to have had three sons and one daughter"—Anne—"to which daughter this mischance happened, the father then living upon London Bridge. The maid playing with her out of a window over the river Thames, by chance dropped her in, almost beyond expectation of her being saved. A young gentleman, named Osborne, then apprentice to Sir William, the father, which Osborne was one of the ancestors of the Duke of Leeds, in a direct line, at this calamitous accident leaped in, and saved the child. In memory of which deliverance, and in gratitude, her father afterwards bestowed her on the said Mr. Osborne, with a very great dowry, whereof the late estate of Sir Thomas Fanshaw, in the parish of Barking, in Essex, was a part, as the late Duke of Leeds told the Reverend Mr. John Hewyt, from whom I have this relation; and together with that estate in Essex, several other lands in the parishes of Hartchill, and Walce, in York-

shire; now in the possession of the said most noble family. All this from the old Duke's mouth to the said Mr. Hewyt. Also that several persons of quality courted the said young lady, and particularly the Earl of Shrewsbury; but Sir William was pleased to say, '*Osborne saved her, and Osborne should enjoy her.*' The late Duke of Leeds, and the present family, preserve the picture of the said Sir William, in his habit as Lord Mayor, at Kiveton House, in Yorkshire, to this day, valuing it at £300." Pennant, in his collection of anecdotes, called "*Some Account of London*," which I have already cited, page 322, says, after relating this story, "I have seen the picture of Osborne's master at Kiveton, the seat of the Duke of Leeds, a half-length, on board; his dress is a black gown furred, and red vest and sleeves, a gold chain and a bonnet." There is also an engraved portrait of Osborne himself, said to be unique, in a series of wood-cuts in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. They consist of the portraits of forty-three Lord Mayors in the time of Queen Elizabeth, reduced copies of six of which, exclusive, however, of Osborne, one of the most interesting, were, between the years 1794 and 1797, published by Richardson, the printseller, of Castle Street, and the Strand.

This gallant action of Osborne has, likewise, been the subject of a graphical record, for there is a small, but rather uncommon, engraving of him leaping from the window, executed for some ephemeral publication, from a drawing by Samuel Wale. As this artist died in 1786, it is of course but little authority as being a representation of the fact, but it is, nevertheless, interesting, as giving a portraiture of the dwellings on London Bridge in his time; and with this print I may also mention one designed by the same hand, and engraved by Charles Grignion, of the first Duke of Leeds pointing to a portrait of Hewet's daughter, and relating to King Charles II. the foregoing anecdote of his ancestor. You will find it in William Guthrie's "*Complete History of the Peerage of England*," having "*riguettes at the conclusion of the history of each family.*" London, 1742, quarto, volume i. page 246.

It is not unworthy of remark, that Mr. Joseph, of Newman Street, one of the Associates of the Royal Academy, is at this time engaged on a large painting, the subject of which is the rescue of Sir William Hewet's daughter by young Osborne. The point of time chosen by the artist is when the youth, with one foot upon the landing-place, is restoring the child to the arms of her heedless young nurse; and the mother is seen rushing forward, in a



state of distraction, to ascertain the fate of her darling. It is probable that, in the approaching season, the picture will be exhibited at Somerset House.

Sir William Hewit, we find, died on the 21st of January, 1566-7, when his daughter, Anne, was twenty-three years of age, and was buried in the church of St. Martin Orgar, in the ward of Candlewick. He was a benefactor to various hospitals in London, and to the poor of several parishes. Sir Edward Osborne—we again quote from *The Chronicles of London Bridge*—

“Dweltled”—says a manuscript in the Heralds’ College, to which I have already referred, Pb. No. 22, folio 18 a,—“in Philpot Lane, in Sir William Hewet’s house, whose daughter and heire he married, and was buried”—in 1591—“at St. Dennis, in fanchurch Streete.” His Armorial Ensigns, according to the same authority, were Quarterly, 1st and 4th Quarterly, Ermine and Azure, a Cross Or; for Osborne: 2nd. Argent, 2 bars Gules, on a Canton of the second, a Cross of the first; 3rd. Argent, a Chevron Vert, between three annulets Gules. To these we may add the coat of Hewet on an Escutcheon of Pretence, it being parted per pale, Argent and Sable, a chevron engrailed between three rams’ heads erased, horned Or; all counterchanged, within a bordure engrailed Gules, bezantée.\*

Sir Edward Osborne had a second wife, Margaret, who survived him, and was afterwards married to Robert Clarke, Esq., a Baron of the Exchequer. On her death, in 1602, she was buried near Sir Edward, in the church of St. Denis, or St. Dionis, in Fenchurch Street. However, it was only by his first wife that Sir Edward Osborne had children—two sons and two daughters. The elder son was

Sir Hewet Osborne, born in 1567. In 1599, having distinguished himself against the rebels at Menoth, or Maynooth, in Ireland, he was knighted there by the

Earl of Essex. He married Joyce, daughter of Thomas Fleetwood, of the Vache, Bucks, Esq., Master of the Mint, and sister of Sir William Fleetwood, of Cranford, in Middlesex, Receiver of the Court of Wards. His only son,

Edward Osborne, was created a Baronet on the 13th of July, 1620, having previously received the honour of knighthood. In 1629, when Lord Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, was made Lord President of the North, Sir Edward Osborne was made Vice President of the Council to Charles I. for the North of England; and, upon the recommendation of the Earl, he was, at the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1641, made Lieutenant General of the forces raised in his defence in that part of the country.—Sir Edward married, first, Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Belasyse, Viscount Fauconberg, by whom he had an only son, Edward, who was accidentally killed, in his youth, by the fall of some chimneys of York Manor House, at that time the residence of Sir Edward, as Vice President of the North. Sir Edward’s second wife was Anne, daughter and heir of Thomas Walmsley, of Dunkenhaugh, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. (by Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Danvers, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Neville, Lord Latimer). By that lady, he left a son,

Sir Thomas Osborne, first Duke of Leeds. Sir Thomas, having faithfully adhered to the royal interest, and taken an active part in effecting the restoration of Charles II., was afterwards, by that King, in 1671, made Treasurer of the Navy. In 1672, he was sworn of the privy council; in June, 1673, he was constituted Lord High Treasurer of England; on the 15th of August, in the latter year, his royal master was graciously pleased to advance him to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Baron Osborne, of Kiveton, in the county of York, and Viscount Latimer; on the 27th of June, 1674, he was further advanced to the dignity and title of Earl of Danby; on the 19th of July, 1675, he was created Viscount of Dunblaine, in Scotland; and, on the 21st of April, 1677, he was elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

\* The present armorial bearings of the Leeds family are as follows:—

*Arms.*—Quarterly, ermine and azure, a cross, Or.

*Crest.*—On a wreath of his colours, a tyger passant, Argent.

*Supporters.*—On the dexter side, a griffon, Or: on the sinister, a tyger, Argent; each gorged with a ducal coronet, Azure, and langued and unguled, gules.



The Earl of Danby appears to have been intensely devoted to the royalist and high church party; consequently, he was attacked, though in vain, by the House of Commons. However, in 1677, he saw that his ruin was inevitable, unless he could detach the King from the French interest. To accomplish this, he brought about the marriage between the Princess Mary and the Prince of Orange. In the following year, under suspicion of treating with France for a pension to the King, he was impeached by the Commons, on a charge of high treason. In 1679, a new parliament having been summoned, Lord Danby determined on resigning the office of Lord High Treasurer of England; and when the newly-assembled house commenced an attack upon him, he took out a pardon from the great seal. Notwithstanding this, the Commons prosecuted him, and a bill of attainder was brought in; but, before it was passed, he delivered himself up, and was sent to the Tower, whence, after a lapse of five years, he was liberated, on security, in 1684, at the same time with the Popish Lords.

Lord Danby afterwards took an active part in bringing about the Revolution, and was, in consequence, greatly in favour with the Prince of Orange. In consideration of his services, he was, on the 20th of August, 1689, created Marquess of Carmarthen; and, on the 4th of May, 1694, Duke of Leeds.

His Grace was, in the reign of William III., Lord Lieutenant of the East, West, and North Ridings of the county of York, and of the City of York and county of the same; Custos Rotulorum for the East Riding of Yorkshire, and for the Liberties of Rippon and Cawood in the said county; and Governor of His Majesty's Town and fortress of Kingston-upon-Hull. In the succeeding reign, of Queen Anne, his Grace was, after the Union, sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council.

His Grace was obnoxious to the assaults of faction; but he is described by his friends, as an excellent judge of mankind, an able statesman, and a strict observer of justice. By a regular and temperate course of life, he preserved a surprising vigour of mind and body till his eighty-first year, when he died, in 1712,

at Easton, in Northamptonshire, the seat of his grandson, the Earl of Pomfret.—His Grace married the Lady Bridget, second daughter (by his first wife) of Montagu Bertie, Earl of Lindsay, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, by whom he had three sons and six daughters:—

1. Edward, Lord Latimer, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to Charles II.; died in the lifetime of his father, without surviving issue;—
2. Thomas, died in infancy;—
3. Peregrine, second Duke of Leeds;—
4. Elizabeth, died unmarried;—
5. Anne, married, *first*, to Robert Coke, of Holkham, in the county of Norfolk, Esq., ancestor to the late Earl of Leicester; *secondly*, to Horatio Walpole, Esq.;—
6. Bridget, married, *first*, to Charles Fitz-Charles, Earl of Plymouth; *secondly*, to Dr. Philip Bisse, Bishop of Hereford;—
7. Catherine, married to James Herbert, of Kingsey, in the county of Bucks, Esq., son and heir of James Herbert, a younger son of Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery;—
8. Martha, married, *first*, to Edward Baynton, Esq., *secondly*, to Charles Granville, Earl of Bath;—
9. Sophia, married, *first*, to Donatus, Lord O'Brien, grandson and heir of Henry, Earl of Thomond; *secondly*, to William Fermor, Lord Lempster.

Peregrine, second Duke of Leeds, was, in his father's life-time, created Viscount Dumblaine, in Scotland, on surrender of his father's patent; and, having been called up, by writ, to the House of Peers, in England, in 1689-90, he took his seat as Baron Osborne, of Kiveton. Having attained high rank in the naval service of his country, and held the office of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the East Riding of the county of York, he died in 1729, in the 71st year of his age. His Grace married Bridget, only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Hyde, of North Mimms, in the county of Hereford, Bart., by whom he had two sons and two daughters:—

1. William Henry, died in his father's life-time;—
2. Peregrine Hyde, third Duke of Leeds;—
3. Bridget, married to the Rev. — Williams, Prebendary of Chichester;—
4. Mary, married, *first*, to Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort; *secondly*, to William Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald.

Peregrine Hyde, third Duke of Leeds, first summoned to Parliament by the title of Baron Osborne, of Kiveton, married thrice: *first*, to Lady Elizabeth Harley, youngest daughter of Robert, Earl of Ox-

ford, and Earl Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain; *secondly*, the Lady Anne Seymour, third daughter of Charles, Duke of Somerset; *thirdly*, Juliana, daughter and co-heir of Robert Hele, of Haleswell, in the county of Devon, Esq. Dying in 1731, his Grace was succeeded by his only surviving child—a son by his first Duchess—

Thomas, fourth Duke of Leeds. He was, in 1748, appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber; and, in the same year, he was constituted Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, chases, &c., south of Trent. In 1749, he was elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Resigning the offices of Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre, his Grace was, in 1756, appointed Cofferer of the Household. On the accession of his Majesty, George III. he was called to the council-table; and, vacating the office of Cofferer, he was made Chief Justice in Eyre of all the royal forests north of Trent. He married the Lady Mary, the younger of the two daughters of Francis, Earl of Godolphin; by whom he had two sons and a daughter, who all died young, and another son,

Francis Godolphin, who, in 1789, succeeded as fifth Duke of Leeds. He was born in 1751; called up to the House of Peers, by writ, as Baron Osborne, in 1776; appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber in the same year; sworn of the privy council in 1777; sworn Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the East Riding of the county of York, in 1778; and afterwards appointed Secretary of State for the foreign department, an office which he held till 1791.—His Grace married, *first*, in 1773, the Lady Amelia d'Arcy, only daughter and heir of Robert, last Earl of Holderness, and Baroness Conyers in her own right; by whom he had two sons and a daughter:—

1. George William Frederick, his successor, born July 21, 1775;—2. Mary Henrietta Juliana, born in 1776, married, in 1801, to Thomas, Earl of Chichester;—3. Francis Godolphin, born in 1777, married, in 1800, Elizabeth Charlotte Eden, daughter of William, first Lord Auckland.

His Grace married, *secondly*, in 1788, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Anguish, Esq., Master in Chancery, by whom he had a son, Sidney Godolphin, born in 1789, and a daughter, Catherine Anne Sarah, married, in 1819, to Captain White Melville, of the Royal Lancers. His Grace died on the 31st of January, 1799, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

George William Frederick Osborne, sixth and present Duke of Leeds; Marquess of Carmarthen; Earl of Danby; Viscount Latimer; Baron Osborne, of Kiveton; Baron Conyers; Viscount Dumblaine, of the county of Perth, in Scotland; and a Baronet; Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of the county of York; Governor of the Islands of Scilly; Ranger of Richmond Forest, Yorkshire; and Constable of Middleham Castle. His Grace married, on the 17th of August, 1797, the Lady Charlotte, second daughter, by the second marriage, of George, first Marquess of Townshend, by Anne, daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart. By this union, his Grace has two sons and a daughter:—1. *Francis Godolphin D'Arcy, Marquess of Carmarthen*, born, May 21, 1778; married in May, 1828, to Lady Hervey, relict of Sir Felton Elrell Bathurst Hervey, Bart., daughter of Richard Caton, of Maryland, in North America, Esq., and sister of the Most Noble Marianne, Marchioness of Wellesley;—2. Conyers George Thomas William, born May 6, 1812;—and 3. Charlotte Mary Anne Georgiana, born July 16, 1801, married, June 22, 1826, to Sackville Lane Fox, Esq.